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A Letter sent by I. B.

Gentleman vnto his very frende May-  
ster R.C. Esquire, vvherein is contained  
a large discourse of the peopling & in-  
habiting the Cuntry called the *Ardes*,  
and other adiacent in the North of *Ire-  
land*, and taken in hand by Sir *Thomas  
Smith* one of the *Queenes* Maiesties  
priue Counsel, and *Thomas Smith* Es-  
quire, his Soane.

A. J. 1913

*[The page contains faint, illegible markings.]*





Uiche doubts and excepti-  
ons friends R. C. as I haue  
heard alleged & put forthe  
to vnhablo that enterprise  
of peopling & replanishing  
with the English Nation  
the North of Ireland, whiche with the as-  
sistance of Sir Thomas Smith one of her  
Maesties Counsell, Myster Thomas  
Smith his Sonne hath vnderlok to bring  
to passe, maketh me that I can not holde  
from you my so singuler friends those ar-  
guments wherewith thzough conference  
had with him vpon his sayde attempt by  
reason of our greate familiaritie he hath  
fully perswaded and satisfied me. Chas by  
because I would confirme you in that  
whiche he hath a little broke vnto you,  
and partly bicause I would not haue you  
wauer in your promise, thoze the vaine  
allegations of some, which eyther are ig-  
norant altogether of his purpose or whose  
vnderstanding can not stretch to a mat-  
ter of so greate aduice, or of suche who are  
of base and cowardly courages in the exe-  
cutions of matters of great impoztance:  
or els of enuious disposition, partely also

A y.

bicause

bicause I would not haue his moste commendable enterprise in his absence defaced for the greate affection I beare him, whom I know most sufficient to answer euery point, article, and obiection, can bee layd ageinst him in this behalf, although I haue nothing but that whiche through much conference I haue drawn from him.

And firste by the way holde this for a maxime, that there hath bene at no time any notable attempt taken in hand without enuy, doubt, and defacing. The reason is, that bicause they are actions apperteyning to the increase or furtheraunce of a whole gouernement, they are also muche noted, wherein euery man will haue his verdit. Some as is aforesayd not knowing halfe, wil answere at the first as they are affectionate to the partie or countrie. Others that haue but their braines a little to vnderstand of whiche their conceit wil not stretch vnto, take it vnpossible. The third that ground the lengthning of their liues terme by home dwelling, and their cuntry seruice performed, if as a cipher in Agrã they fill the rume of a man, & preserve their own, although many times they



they conceine the likelyhode, and comend  
the thing, yet they neuer are inwardlye  
resolved of their doubtess superstitionfly  
afraide to enter into any vnusual dwings,  
but the last greued to see honest woorkes  
attempted, & likely to be brought to passe  
(while they liue idle) to hide their neg-  
lygence, enuionflye slander and deface  
all good purposes. Suche is the nature of  
man, but I wil now to the matter.

*Ireland* is a large Cuntry, commended  
wonderfully for the fertilenesse and com-  
modious site therof, wherin the Kings of  
England haue had footing and continuall  
gouernement these foure hundred yeres  
and moze. But so as the barbarous Nati-  
on at no time fully subdued, thzogh their  
often rebellion, haue bene rather an annoy  
and charge to this Realme of England,  
than otherwise, whiche some men haue  
imputed to the impossibilitie therof, or to  
the euil gouernment of Deputies, which  
eyther haue bene neglygent or corrupt.  
But Maister Smith to see and knowe the  
trathe, traauayled thither in the companie  
of Sir V Villiam Fitzwilliams now Lord  
Justice there, minding after serche heerof  
made (for now beganne the desire of this



attempt to rooſe in his hart) to declare his  
opinion, if hee thought it myght be accep-  
ted, and hath founde that the decay of the  
gouernment there hath not chaunced bi-  
cause that the planting at the firſte of the  
Engliſhe Nation (ſo muche as it was)  
was not ſo: the time ſubſtancially done,  
no: by the negligence and corruptneſſe of  
the gouernours there, wherof within our  
remembzaunce hath bene a ſucceſſiue or-  
der of noble, iuſt, wiſe, and ſufficient per-  
ſons. But hath growne by the neceſſitie  
whiche hath conſtrayned the gouernours  
to giue protections & pardons vnto moſte  
heynous rebels and outlaues, after they  
haue ſpoyled, murthred, & made hauocke  
of the good Subiects, ſo: lack of ſufficient  
forces wherewith to attache and execute  
the ſayde malefactours, by reaſon of the  
ſpare ſupplie at all times made to the by  
the Prince, who at the firſte inhabyting  
thereof mynding moze the kyngdome of  
*France* and thinking all to little ſo: that  
purpoſed Conqueſt, neglected *Ireland* as  
a matter of ſmal importance, then wo: it  
looked to, when England it ſelfe was a  
prize or rewarde to them that beſt could  
beſturre theſelues of the houſes of *Yorke*  
and

and *Lancaster*. And if you wil marke the *Stories*, you shal finde great reasons that haue moued the Prince to bee spare of charges in that cuntrie, and a consequence of decay in that gouernment.

About the time of the first entrie of the Englishe in *Ireland* made that they begā to settle, arose y<sup>e</sup> Barons warres in England, that weakened and decayed all at home. *Fraunce* was chargeable to bee mainteyned with many garrisōs, a great waster bothe of men & money, yet a thing whereto the Princes were more bent thā to *Ireland*: so that we may easily perceiue and iudge, that the *Irishe* whiche yet remained unsubdued, taking advantage of the time, whiles the cheef that had authoritie there, were called ouer to vpholde their factions here, possessed againe their land, and expelled the new inhabitants: found without hed and scarce yet wel settled, whiche could not be recovered againe so soone, bicause suche as were come ouer after they had wasted themselves in Ciuile warres, and had in the meane time lost their landes in *Ireland*, lost also their credite with such as at the first aduentured vnder them, by reason they had forsaken



ken and lefte them open to the spoile, noz  
the Princes being eaten out also with ci-  
uile disoord & with the charges of *France*,  
vnto which they were moze addicted, had  
the treasure to spare for the refozmation  
therof. Only King *Richard* the second in  
hys owne person attemptyng the same,  
was ouertaken with Ciuile disension &  
deposed, whiche hath euer since discoura-  
ged his Successours personally to attēpt  
the like. Thus home warres still increa-  
sing, with the Armies in *France*, (a de-  
uouring graue of this Nation) and lastly  
the losse therof, so weakned and impoue-  
rished the Crown of England, that both  
people and money wanted therein, much  
good land lying waste for lacke of inhabi-  
taunts, that it was moze time to recouer  
by rest that which was wanting at home  
than to send abrode that could not be spa-  
red. And the Princes contented theselues  
if they myght onely preserve a footyng or  
entrie into *Ireland* wyth some small  
charge, wherby the gouernours were cō-  
streynd for wante of supply by protecti-  
ons and pardons to appease euery rebel-  
lion, which otherwise to repressse and pu-  
nish they were not sufficiently furnished.

This



This perceined of the Irish, made them  
that vppon every light occasion they will  
flie out, and satisfied with blood and bur-  
ning, will not without protection & par-  
don be brought in. The English race o-  
uerunne and daily spoiled, seeing no pu-  
nishment of malefactors did buy their  
owne peace, alied and fostered themselves  
with the Irish, and the race so nourished  
in the bosome of the Irish, perceining  
their immunitie from lawe and puni-  
shmente degenerated: choosing rather to  
maintain themselves in the Irish mans  
beastly libertie, thā to submit themselves  
and to liue there alone, and not the Irish  
in the godly awe of the lawes of Eng-  
land. This degenerating and daily decay  
of the English manners by little and lit-  
tle in the countrey, discozageeth those that  
haue not perfectly wayed all that is a-  
foresaid, to attempt any new enterpryse.  
The Prince seeing no manne forwarde  
therin, is weryed with the continuance  
of the verely great charge which hir ma-  
iestie liberall aboue hir predecessours  
hath borne more willingly, and to this,  
the first entring of the English, their first  
inhabiting, the order and manner therof,

is almost woꝛne out of memorie and foꝛ-  
gotten, their decay and wasting daily to  
be seene.

All these things when my friend being  
then in Ireland, had infoꝛmed him selfe  
of, by diligent inquisition, he fell to consi-  
der what way were fittest foꝛ oure time  
to refoꝛme the same, and if it were refoꝛ-  
med, I meane the whole countrey reple-  
nished with Englishe men, what pꝛofits  
that coulde be to the estate of Englande,  
hath sithens his returne tolde me diuers  
times, that he thought Irelande once in-  
habited with Englishe men, and polliced  
with Englishe lawes, would be as great  
commoditie to the Pꝛince as the realme  
of England, the yerely rent and charges  
saue that is now laide out to maintaine  
a garrison therein, foꝛ there cannot be  
(sayeth he) a moze fertile soile thoꝛow  
out the woꝛld foꝛ that climate than it is,  
a moze pleasant, healthful, ful of springs,  
riuers, great fresh lakes, fishe, and foule,  
and of moſte commodious herbers. Eng-  
land giueth nothing saue fine wolle, that  
will not be had also moſte abundantly  
there, it lacketh only inhabitants, manu-  
rance, and pollicie.

As

As for the meanes how to subdue and  
replenish the same (sayth he) they were  
easie to be deuised, if the Quenes mai-  
estie wold once take it vpon hir, with army  
maintained at hir charges: but sith hir  
highnesse is not bent thereto, what other  
meanes is to be folowed, he hath heereto-  
fore in his first offer to the Quenes ma-  
iesties Counsell declared: which is that  
which he nowe foloweth, and so many  
that haue not in them selues the will or  
grace to do so well, do impugn, which I  
wil here defende and perswade you in as  
a thing moste reasonable, faisable, and  
commendable.

He hath taken in hande withoute hir  
Majesties pay to win and replenish with  
Englishe inhabitantes the countrey cal-  
led the *Ardes* in the North of Irelande,  
and some partes thereto adioyning: as  
there any think you, that heare only thus  
much of the enterpryse, and will not com-  
mend the manifest good disposition of his  
towards his countrey and his Princes  
seruice. Yes, and if he finde meanes to  
bring it to passe withoute the Quenes  
pay, his inuention is the more to be com-  
mended. But vpon this doe they grounde



all their argumentes, that either are not capable of the meanes, or else had rather speake againste it, than learne the likelihood.

What (say they) it is not possible to win or inhabite any parte of Irelande, without the Quænes pay, hir forces and expences. And yet the first entry with the Englishe men made into Irelande, was in Henrie the secondes time, with his licence, by Strangbowe Earle of Chepstow at his owne charges, and the charges of his adherentes, at what time the Countrey was replenished with inhabitants, & deuided only into five kingdomes: who with a smal number entred into y<sup>e</sup> same, & subdued y<sup>e</sup> kingdō which is now called *Lemster*, which he possessed and held quietly, plantyng it with Englyshe inhabitants, and placing Englishe Lawes, vntil the King enuying his proceedings, and fearing to haue so great a Subject, enforced him to surrender his right, which hee did. And this was the first soting of Englishe men in that Land, not by the Kings power, without which as I haue sayd, diuers hold an opinion, no good can be ther done. Some I say, that haue bene Capitaines

taines there, wil perswade you in y<sup>e</sup> same,  
whom if you will aske what good seruice  
they haue done, wil answer you, with xl.  
footmen to haue kept a Castle, and reaped  
the commoditie of the Lande adiacent in  
the middes of the enemies territory, yea  
and with a hundred footmen and a fewe  
Horse, to haue kepte whole Countreies of  
the Irishe in awe and obeylance, and yet  
auerre, that without the Princes pay, it  
is not possible to inhabite in any Countreie  
there: as though there were more vertue  
in a quantitie of the Princes money, than  
in so much of other mennes, or that the  
like to their deeds, haue not bene done in  
*Ireland* befoze them, and dayly since, that  
it were a greater matter for to bring to  
passe now, in that which is least Irishe, &  
deuided into an hundred factions, and ha-  
uing not the meanes to holde themselves  
together ten dayes if they should assem-  
ble, than it was in Strangbowes tyme,  
when the whole was deuyded into fve  
partes onely, in the prime of their forces  
and gouernmēt. But how frivolous their  
sayings bene, you may by this easely co-  
iecture.

Muche more then that whiche Strang-  
bowe

how: I donne, remayneth not at this day  
ciuile in *Ireland*. but many parcels haue  
bene wonne by the English men therein,  
without the Kings forces, whiche eyther  
by the occasions afoze reherfed wer lost,  
oz els for lack of in ward pollicy degene-  
rated, as great Cuntries in *Munster*, by  
the Gerardines and Butlers. In *Connalt*,  
by the Burges. In *Meth*, by Nogent, in  
*Ulster* sometimes by Lacy Earle of *Lin-*  
*colne*, after him by Mortimer, yea a great  
part of the *Arde* was and is possessed by  
the Sauages, in whose offsprig which at  
this time holde it, saue the name remay-  
neth nothing English, with diuers other  
parcelles which for shortnesse sake, I let  
passe. But the cause why they losse it a-  
gaine oz els degenerated, is declared be-  
foze.

Let thus many exâples suffice to shew  
that the enterpryse is possible, and hath  
often bene done. If they wil not, yet let  
reason serue, that if a hundred oz two of  
footmen, and fiftie oz a hundred horse ha-  
uing the Quænes pay to mainteine, can  
keepe and defend the *Arde*, then so many  
horsemen and footmen as wel payed and  
mainteyned, can also and as sufficientlpe  
keepe



keepe and defend the *Arae*, and thus by  
proportion, a greater number a greater  
Cuntrie, except there be other mistery in  
the Quenes pay than I can hear or per-  
ceiue, where many times foure scoze and  
ten, and those not alwayes cōplete make  
a good hundzed.

Wile (wil you say) I graunt that thre  
hundzed are sufficient to defend the *Arae*.  
But when euery man is retired, to dwel  
vpō his own, then wil the enemy (which  
wayteth hys tyme on euery side) in the  
winter nights, spoyle this time one, & the  
next time another, so that you shal neuer  
haue rest nor profite of the soyle, nor liue  
wout feare, as it happeneth many times  
vppon the frontier of the Englyshe pale,  
for all the Quenes Maiesties garryson.  
To this as neere as I can, I wil repeate  
his words, who at the time I alledged it  
to him smiled and sayed, I haue not yet  
forgotte all mine Accidente by this text,  
*Fœlix quem faciunt aliena pericula cau-*  
*tum*, which was wont to make mee take  
hede, to doo that in schole, for whiche I  
saw another beaten, I stand as it were in  
a thre want way, wherof one parte lea-  
deth right, and I haue sene two take se-  
uerall.

nerall wayes, & bothe lose their labours  
bicause they were out of the right way.  
What letteth nowe, that I perfectly in-  
structed and warned by other mennes er-  
rors, should not boldly procede the third  
way and not go awry?

Molke, of those that haue taken in hand  
before this, to winne and inhabite in Ire-  
land, haue after the place once possessed,  
beuided themselves eche to dwell vppon  
his own lands, & to fortifie him selfe ther-  
on, trusting with his owne strength, if a-  
ny inuasion were made to preserve him  
selfe there. But this made not the ene-  
mie afrayed, who lay continually vnder  
his nose, and all alongst vppon the bor-  
der watching the tyme to serue his turne,  
sometime stealing and praying the Cat-  
tel, other times laying wait to intrap and  
murther the Maister himselfe, sometime  
setting fire on his Reekes or Townes,  
whereby they that lay next the Frontier  
were forced eyther to forsake their owne,  
or els compound & foster with the Irish.  
So they degenerated as is aforesayd, and  
in time all was frustrate. Yet the Coun-  
trie of Ophally vsing that order, lyeth at  
this day so safe, that they put forth their  
Cat

Cattel in the night with out fear of stealing, but I iudge that brought to passe rather by Cowleys singuler good gouernement, otherwise than by that only order, for the inhabitaunce of the Countrie of *Leaps*. which was deuised in the same order, are not altogether so assured.

Others when the Quænes forces do defende, when the enemies growe strong vpon them and begin to spoyle the, haue of the garriso sent down to defend them, so they the enemie to trouble an other quarter, or els forbeares for the time, till the garrison bee called away to a place of more need, or that the husbandmen eaten out with celsse, when he is wery, by petition hath obteyned to bee eased of them, who be no sooner gone, but the enemie returneth to wast him againe. Thus euery way goeth it backwards with them.

The thirde way is that wee must take, firste to chuse a place so neere as wee can that is naturallie strong. Then after it is wonne not to suffer the Souldiour to be disperfed, wel to let the owner repaire to his portion, but so as a souldiour in his steele be alwayes on the frontier, least of all to truste to be dayly defended by the

C.j.

Quænes



Quenees garrison for diuers inconueni-  
ences. And heerein sith we haue leasure  
inough, I will open to you somewhat of  
my designe, and the reasons haue persua-  
ded me therto.

The *Arde* which is my demaund, and  
the neereſt parte of all *Ireland* to *Lanca-*  
*ſhire*, and the Caſte parte of *England*, I  
take to be a peece of ground as eaſie to be  
wonne, inhabited, ſafely kepte and defen-  
ded, as any platte within the Realme of  
*Ireland*, being a reach of land (as it were  
of purpoſe bayed out from the mayne in-  
to the Sea, to wall in ſo muche of it as  
woulde make ſo faire and commodious a  
lake and herber as the hauen of *Strang-*  
*ford* is) faſhioned like an Arme bent in  
the Elbowe, annexed no where to the  
mayne but at the one ende as the Arme  
to the ſhoulder. The bredth of whiche en-  
trie is aboute five Miles, as by the platte  
heereunto annexed may be more plainlye  
ſcene. That ſtraight once kept and defen-  
ded, all the reſte of the Countrie muſte of  
neceſſitie become quiet and ſafe, and thus  
ſhall it be defended.

Upon the ſayed entrie ſhall be rayſed  
ſtrengths where all the ſouldiours which  
are

are mainteyned by the Cuntrie, shall lie  
in garrison for diuers good considerations,  
keeping there continuall scout watche, &  
warde so narrowly, that one single person  
vndiscrid shall not be able to enter or  
goe out of the Cuntrie. By this meanes the  
Cuntrie is not onely safely preserved, the  
border aswel as the middell, but the Irish  
will alway keepe them selues awse, for  
feare of Scarbrough warning, if they  
should harbour theselues any thing neere  
a garrison that lyeth ready to take euery  
aduauntage vpon them. And to the ende  
the Souldiours should be the more vigi-  
lant, I am minded to lay all the very fr-  
tier Lande deuided by proportion, to the  
strengths where the garrisons lie, so that  
euery Souldiour shall put in his share to-  
wards the solwing and manuring therof,  
and receiue his parte of the Coyne and o-  
ther profite that is to be gathered there-  
on, whiche shall come to him besides his  
maintenance from the Cuntrie. This for  
his owne gaine sake which lyeth in most  
daunger of all, will make him haue bet-  
ter eye to his charge, and be the more ie-  
lous of the enemye,

As for hauyng the Quenes ayde and

C. y.

garri

garrison, I haue good hope it shal not need  
for sith y<sup>e</sup> euerie Souldiour is made Pay-  
ster and owner of his land, to him and to  
his heires for euer, will he not think you  
looke as well and as carefully to that, as  
he would if he had five pence sterling a  
day of the Quenes Maiestie, whereof he  
should be sure not past for a year or there  
about, and then to go whither he would.  
Now if he keepe and defende this, he is a  
Gentleman, a man of liuelyhode & of en-  
heritaunce, and who hath and shal haue,  
his ground ploughed and eared for him  
without his paines, for that we haue pro-  
vided for, if he lose it, he loseth his owne  
inheritaunce, and bindeth his posteritie.  
And if by his owne charges and costes he  
do obtaine it, and bring it to ciuilitie and  
good obedience to his Prince, how much he  
moze fauour, grace, and renown doth he  
deserue at his Maiesties hand, & as with-  
out her highnes charge, this he shal do, so  
as reason is, he hath it the better cheape,  
the larger estate in it, and the lesse incu-  
bered.

What difference I pray you is there  
in the end betweene the charges without  
the Quenes ayde, to go to win the sayde  
Cuntry,



Countrey, and inhabite it, or else to goe  
dwell, being sette in by the Prince, in a  
countrey which hir maiestie hath wonne  
and lefte vnto the inhabiteurs to defende,  
nothing but the charges of the first win-  
ning which is one yeares charge or two,  
for which charges to haue in recompence  
a larger estate, and to paie an easier rent,  
In faithe I iudge you nowe sufficiently  
informed, and that you do take this a bet-  
ter, more reasonable, and surer way, than  
to couet herein at the first getting the  
Princes aide, which if you shal haue done  
it were reason we should both pay bigger  
rente, & haue worse estates, as they haue  
alreadie in other places of Irelande, on  
that sorte lately wonne.

Nowe you see I haue not only answered  
you to your questiō, and resolved you  
of your dout, but haue opened to you a se-  
crete of mine enterprize, which maketh  
many that know not so much, condemne  
me for taking it in bande.

There resteth yet master Smith said I  
one poynt to be alleaged herein which is  
this, that there are not many can beare  
this first charge, and be willing to doe it  
also. With that he paused a while, and  
there

there replied again as foloweth. If there  
be any thing that may hinder in dede this  
enterprife, or make it vaine, it is that,  
that you haue nowe spoken of, namely  
good councel slowly folowed: but you shal  
heare what likelihoodes and hope I haue  
to the contrarie.

I am sure you are perswaded, that all  
enterprises are very much either further-  
red or hindered by y<sup>e</sup> times in which they  
are taken in hand. For if Amintas, grand-  
father to the great Alexander, (the estate  
of the *Macedonians* being then small  
and weake) had taken in hande the ouer-  
throwing of the *Persian Empire*, he had  
neuer done it: nor Philip which prepared  
the *Macedonians* to such an enterprife,  
whome by sundry conquestes vppon his  
neighbores, he had fleshed to the warre,  
and by continual exercise had made them  
almost perfect souldiours, soz now desired  
they nothing but worke, and the spoile of  
some riche kingdome. Which when A-  
lexander perceined, he toke the aduante-  
tage of the time, and had good successe: so  
you may see the time and inclination of  
the *Macedonians*, was in dede of more  
effect to bring the enterprife to passe, than  
Alex-

Alexanders onely disposition coulde haue bene, who was but a yong man, and not much experienced at that time.

More examples I will not vse, but declare vnto you that my greatest hope is in the time wherein I am, which I consider on this sorte.

England was neuer that can be heard of, fuller of people than it is at this day, and the dissolution of Abbayes hath done two things of importance herin: It hath doubled the number of gentlemen and mariages, whereby commeth daily more increase of people: and suche yonger brothers as were wonte to be thruste into Abbayes, there to liue (an idle life) sith that is taken from them, must nowe seeke some other place to liue in. By thys meanes there are many lacke abode, and fewe dwellings emptye.

With that our lawe which giueth all to the elder brother, furthereth much my purpose. And the excessive expence bothe in diet and apparell, maketh that men which haue but small portions, can not maintaine them selues in the emulation of this world, with like countenance as the grounded riche can do: thus stand we  
at



at home.

Then went I to examine the estate of Countreys abrode, and found, that all the Countreys adiacent round aboute, were as wel peopled or better than we be, or else moze barren, so that except we might master and expel the inhabitants, it wold not auaille. But therfoze, or for any other cause, to fall in variance with *France* or *Spaine*, were but as the rubbing of one bounge against an other with the winde, where bothe fret, neither increaseth. *Scotland* besides that is barren, is ruled by a frend king, and peopled sufficiently. *Ireland* is the *Queenes* inheritaunce, many countreys there, as that which I demaund, giuen to hir by acte of Parliament of the same realme, others hirs by dissente, the which I ye almoste desolate: To inhabit & refozme so barbarous a nation as that is, and to bring them to the knoweledge and lawe, were bothe a godly and commendable deede, and a sufficiēt worke for our age.

All these things happening together in my time, when I had cōsidered, I iudged surely, that God did make apte and prepare this nation for such a purpose. There resteth

resteth only to perswade the multitude already destined therto, with will and desire to take the matter in hande.

Let vs therefore vse the persuasions which Moses vsed to *Israel*, they will serue fitly in this place, & tell them that they shall goe to possesse a lande that floweth with milke and hony, a fertile soile truly if there be any in *Europe*, whether it be manured to coꝛne, or left to grasse. There is Timber, stone, plaister, & slate commodious for building euery where abundant, a countrey full of springs, rivers and lakes bothe small and greate, full of excellent fishes and foule, no parte of the countrey distant aboue. viij. miles from a moste plentifull sea, or land water able to beare lode.

You say wel, (sayd I then.) But men are moze moued by peculiar gaine: than of respecte they haue to common profite. Mary answereth he: they shal haue their peculiar portions in that frutesfull soile, being but as a bootie to be deuided amongs them.

And this shall be the quantitie which a foote man shall haue, videlicet, a plowe lande, which containeth a C. and. xx. A.

D. J.

crea

eres Irishe, but you will vnderstande it better by English measure. A plowland shall containe. CC. & lv. acres of earable grounde. Then can there not lie in any country almost, (especially so full of bottomes as that soile is) so much earable lande together, but there will lie also intermingled therewith floppes, slips, and bottomes fitte for pasture and meading, and commodious to be annexed to the same plowlande, so that the whole may amount to. CCC. acres at the leaste. I pray you tell me, if you had so much good grounde in Essex, would you not take it for a pretie farme, and yet a hōse man shall haue double, videlicet, sixe. C. Acres of ground one with an other at the least, wherof there is. v. CCC. Cx. acres earable, the rest medowe pasture, I beleue you would call that in Essex a good manor, and yet these are the least deuisions, I purpose to make, sauing a ploweland or two in euery parish that I thinke good to deuide to labozers and artificers, but I am not of the manner thereof yet fully resolved.

This is good sayde I, if a man mighte haue it as easely rented. Judge you I pray



pray you saith he. They shall pay for every Acre of careable lande one penie sterling, as for the pasture and medowe, they shall haue it as reasonable as the careable in some places better cheape, according to the goodnesse of the ground. But this is the greatest rent I must haue vpon every such plot of land one able English footeman, or vpon his two plot of landes, one horse man, maintained to be ready at all times for the defence of the whole country, abiding eyther vpon the same plot of land, or else vpon the frontier, which may be peraduēture .x. or .xj. miles distant at the uttermoste, moste commonly nearer.

I intend not that this lying in the frontier shall be continuall, but one shall relieue an other by quarters, some in garrison, and some resting them selues at home in the Country, & it may be, (which I hope in my time to see) all Irelande reformed, and no neede of garrison in al the countrey, when y service shall cease also.

This portion sayde I, that you speake of, me thinke if it be in fee, so easily rented should make your enterprize a fit matche for yonger brothers, such as haue but annuities, stipendes, and deade stockes to

D. y.

live

live on. For by this meanes should they  
be provided of an house, and pretie lande  
belonging unto it, sufficiente to yelde  
wherewith to make a friend drinke, and  
many such farmes make a man rich. But  
I feare me it can be onely profitable to  
suche as dwell vpon the same, as it is in  
some places of England, where the Gen-  
tlemen haue vpon their wide Lordships,  
great prouision of cozne and cattel, wher-  
in most of their rent is payde, but that is  
so cheape there, that a greate deale to be  
solde, yeldeth but a little money, wherby  
they may giue meat and drinke to a num-  
ber, but paye wages to a fewe, so that  
he that should not dwell there him selfe,  
after the souldioure were founde, and the  
rente payde, shoulde either haue little or  
nothing for his owne share: besides if the  
owner him selfe be not there, to manure  
or to see the same manured, howe shoulde  
he gather profite thereof? or who woulde  
farme it for him, or yelde him rente for  
his lande? This is a doubt in dede that  
wil make many stay I tel you, who wold  
otherwyle aduenture. Nay in good sothe  
is it not (sayd he) as you shall hereafter  
perceiue.

So sone as we shall ariue in *Ireland* and haue proclaymed, that all such of the *Irishe* as will liue quyetly, and manure the ground vnder vs shalbe welcome, defended from the enemye, & haue no coine, liuerie nor cease layed vppon them, but whatsoeuer bargain they make, that iustly perfozmed. There is no doubt but ther will great numbers of the Husbandmen which they call *Churles*, come and offer to liue vnder vs, & to serue our grounds: both such as are of the *Cuntry* birth, and others, bothe out of the wilde *Irishe* and the *Englyshe* pale. For the *Churle* of *Ireland* is a very simple & toyle some man, desiring nothing but that he may not bee eaten out with cease, Coyne, nor liuerie.

Coyne and liuerie is this. There will come a *Kerne* or *Galliglas* whiche be the *Irishe* *Souldicurs*, to lie in the *Churles* house, whiles he is there. he wil be master of the house, hee will not onely haue meate, but money also allowed him, and at his departure the beste things he shall see in the *Churles* house, be it linné cloth, a shirte, Mantil, or such like. Thus is the *Churle* eaten vp, so that if *Dearth* fall in the *Cuntry* where he dwelleth, he should  
be



be the first starned, not beeing Maister of  
his owne. From which exactions that he  
might be free, there is no part of the Coun-  
trie but he would seeke to, and geue for  
Lande wonderfull rents, paying them in  
suche comoditie as the ground will yeeld,  
be it Corne, Butter, or Cattel. You may  
haue Farmers out of the Ile of *Man*,  
and other poore men out of England, so  
they may be ayded at the firste with some  
stock of Corne and Cattel. It is but a lit-  
tle care at the beginning after the lande  
is deuided, I for my part wil indeuer my  
self to perswade the one frendly to depart  
his commoditie with an other: but I feare  
the sweetnesse whiche the owners shall  
find in the Irish Churle, giuing excessive-  
ly, wil hinder the Countrie muche in the  
peopling of it with the English Nation,  
makynge men neglygent to prouide Eng-  
lish Farmours, but thereof there is one  
prouiso in our instructions from her Ma-  
iesties Counsel.

Now wil I tel you what rent the ow-  
ner may reap of his Land, videlicet, Wo-  
ny, Corne, Butter, Harne, Cattel, & such  
like, my counsell shalbe that euery man,  
sith their land is deliuered, suche as is ex-  
orable

nable, should continue the same vnder til-  
lage, and receiue his rent in Cozn, which  
tilling of their Land that it be so done, is  
also prouided for in the sayd instructions.  
bicause it settlethe the occupier, and what  
with tending his fallow, reaptude, sēde  
time, & thrashing, it bindeth alwayes the  
occupier to the Lande, and is a continuall  
occupation of a great number of persons,  
a helper and a mainteyner of Ciuitie in  
my opinion. As for the rent, I would haue  
one rate therof thorow all the Cuntry, of  
euery plowland a like. I think two pecks  
Irish do containe foure English Bus-  
shels, of an Irish Acre, which is two En-  
glish Acres and a half quarter, were rea-  
sonable betwene the Lord and Tenant,  
so that the Tenant should pay onely that  
rente for the errable ground, hauing the  
Medowe and Pasture into the bargain  
for maintenaunce of his Teame. Of this  
rent by my counsell the one parte should  
beare Wheate, and the other parte Otes  
and Barly. By which meanes one plow-  
lande may yelde yēerely to the owners  
thirtie quarters of Wheate, and as much  
Otes and Barlie, towards the finding of  
his Souldiour, and payment of his rent.

As

As for the victualing of his footman soldier, I purpose to undertake for v. quarters of Wheat and five quarters of Barley, sufficiently to finde every suche footman, and for ten quarters of Wheat and ten of Barley & Otes, to finde every horseman and his horse in continual garrison, for one whole yeere. The footmans wages and the rente wil be discharged for ten quarters more, the horsemans wages and rent for twentie. Peradventure you wil say I allowe with the most, and that lesse will serue, yet hath the owner of one plowland forty quarters of Corne de claro at the yeers end, and the owner of two plowland foure scoze.

But what shal he do with that Corne, will you say, Mary sell it, for ordinarily Corne beareth the same price there that it beareth in England, & saue of very late yeeres, it hath bene accustomed to be alwayes dearer. And yet there is another way more aduantageous, than the sale of Corne in Ireland, that wil be acloyd therewith, if at the beginning before our parte be thoroughly peopled, we fall to turning all the Lande as afoze is sayd to Tilling, not being able to spende it, therefore is it  
necessary



neceſſary, and I am fully perſuaded, that  
the Queenes Maieſtie furthering the in-  
habiting & ciuilitie of the North (whiche  
encreaſeth more by keeping men occupy-  
ed in Tyllage, than by idle followyng of  
heards, as the *Tartarians*, *Arabians*, and  
*Iriſhe* men doe) will giue full libertie for  
the transportation of Corne out of ſ. ſayd  
Cuntries into *England*, *Fraunce*, *Spaine*,  
or other place, whereas the Market ſhall  
ſerue beſt, and therupon will lay a reaſo-  
nable Cuſtome. For this cauſe ſhal there  
be one Haven with common Cranyers  
made vpon the Key, ſufficient for the re-  
ceipt of the Corne of the Cuntry, and one  
Porte Town builded, ſo ſoon as we may  
begin to be any thing ſettled. More of the  
order herin I wil tell you another time,  
but comforte your ſelfe with this in the  
meane tyme, that Corne in *Spaine* is al-  
wayes good marchandize, and bringeth a-  
way ready money. The cot betwene the  
Cuntries, ſhort, ſtreight, & not five dayes  
iorney. Now ſay you now, haue I not ſet  
forth to you another *Eutopia*? but I looked  
when you would bid me ſtay and declare  
firſt how to get it befoze al theſe be done,  
ſith you will not aſke mee, of mine owne

C. J.

proper

proper motion I wil tel you.  
If these declarations of mine in so fit a  
time and Countrie, where God hath pre-  
pared the Nation to such enterprize, may  
allure any nūber to take it in hand, were  
they but sixe or seauen hundred, which I  
take to be but a small number to be got  
in all this Realme. What should let that  
in a countrie almost desolate (except but of  
suche of þe Englysh race as wil bee glad of  
this enterprize) wee might not inhabite &  
dwel in safetie? It may be sayd that at the  
first, the Irishe wil assemble and put vs  
backe. Alas sixe thousande of the dare not  
set vppon seauen hundred Englishe men,  
hauing the aduantage of a trench, scarce  
in the plaines. But if wee will keepe our  
selues close for a while, they must of ne-  
cessitie for lacke of victuall disperse them  
selues, and giue vs libertie with the ad-  
uantage ouer them to breake forth & pro-  
ceede with our enterprize, & who is there  
now of the Lords in the North can make  
two thousand men. Onell though he ioy-  
ned with him all the Lords of the Easter  
side of *Ulster*, and the Scottes is not able  
to make thre thousand fighting men. As  
for Odennel, Mon Guyer, O Rayly, & the  
Barons

Barons sonnes, whiche be the greatest of  
the North, I take it certein, that they wil  
not hazard their Cuntries with any new  
Rebellion, but had rather live contented  
with peace, fauouring and finding ayd at  
the Englyshe mens handes, as they haue  
bene accustomed to do. And yet I hope  
wel of the rest, bicause I wil not (so near  
as I can) do them any iniury.

If you will haue examples of desending  
Cuntries with fewe men, take *Lease &  
Ophally*, the Cuntre of *Leale* our nerte  
neighbour, sometime kept by Bruton with  
a hundred horse, the *Kerry* by Sir V. Var-  
ham Sentelegor, till his comming away,  
with lesse than a hundred horse, and the  
*And* it selfe where Goodrich Capteine  
Barrowes Lieutenant, with fourteen men  
kept and defended the Castle called, Cas-  
tle *Reau*, in the entrie thereof, and went  
dayly one quarter of a Mile for to fetch  
his water, against five hundred that lay  
dayly vpon him, with many others. But  
if you will haue example of winning it, &  
the valour of our Nation in comparison  
of them, see the ouerthrowe giuen to the  
Butlers, w<sup>th</sup> lesse than three hundred horse,  
in the last generall rebellion, the appea-



King and winning againe as it were of all  
*Munster*, at that time rebelled, by Sir  
Humfry Gilbert, with lesse than v. hun-  
dred English men. The overthrow of a  
thousand *Scottes* in *Connaght* the laste  
yeer by Captain Colyer and his foot band.  
The overthrowe giuen vnto Shan Oneil  
with three thousand *Irishe* by Capitaine  
Randall and three hundred English men  
onely. The driving of Shan Oneil out of  
*Dundak* after hee had taken it, when hee  
was in his greatest forces, by two bands  
of English men; with infinite other ex-  
amples, as the taking of thirtie of their  
Castels in one day by two English foot-  
bands. Wherefore sith their Castels can  
not preserve them, nor themselves in the  
fight preuaile, vpon the plaine nor other  
where, all men may easily iudge that the  
winning or defending of any *Cuntrie* is  
easie enough in *Ireland*, if therefore there  
be anye competent number of English  
Souldyers together. And I will in these  
comfozt you somewhat, that the *Arde* &  
the *Cuntrie* adiacent is a plaine *Cuntrie*,  
wherin are very few Castels to be won,  
if it should chauce the *Irishe* would de-  
fende them, I thinke not aboue foure if  
there

there bee so manye. What resteth now  
sith I have proued by examples that it is  
saileable, and that without danger almost,  
excepte we shoulde moze dilpaine of oure  
selues, than smaller companies haue herte  
tofore done, sith I haue shewed you by  
reason that it is profitable, but that I knit  
vp our talke, because it is late, with decla-  
ring vnto you with howe small charge it  
may be taken in hande, and howe that it  
may be rather a sauing to some, than ex-  
spence.

There be many that not considering  
what facilitie it is by good order and wil-  
ling mones to bring great things to passe,  
but wondering rather at the greatnesse  
of the summe, which must furnish so ma-  
ny soldours, carry them ouer, and main-  
taine them there for a yeare or there a-  
boutes (that must of necessitie be supplied  
from Englands) are of the opinion, that it  
can not be done without the Princes pay.  
But I will informe you an easie way, to  
bring this without hir maiesties expences  
to passe.

All that lande of the *Arde*, and other  
places which hir maiestie hath giuen vn-  
to my father and me, we are purposed to  
deuide

denide vnto suche as shall be contented  
either to accompanie me, or be at the  
charges of a souldioure, be he foote man or  
horse mā, in this iourney, reseruing some  
small thing of a plowe land to our selues,  
as a chiefe rent, contenting our selues ra-  
ther to be accompted the motioners and  
ring leaders of so many Englishe fami-  
lies, to be planted for euer in the *Ardes.*  
etc, than forcing of any gain. Which while  
some in the like matches haue groped to  
narrowly after, they haue marde y whole  
enterprize. May be that wil loke to haue  
the saide landes at the rentes and rates,  
which I haue already tolde you, must be  
at the charges of finding him self, or some  
other in his roume, for the winning and  
defence of the countrey, first to come fur-  
nished of all things necessarie be he foote-  
man or horseman. Thus when all my  
companie shall come furnished, with ar-  
mor and weapon as souldiours ought to  
be, what is there then lacking to this  
voyage? May shipping for transportation:  
when we are there, corne and other vi-  
ctual for the first yeare, ships and boates  
to fische for our better victualing, corne to  
put in the ground against the next yeare,  
plowes



plowes and all things necessary thereto.  
For I minde to haue that done also of  
common charges, that if it be possible we  
may haue no more, or else very little les-  
uying of money for the next yeres victaile:  
but that the common stocke may serue,  
this I assure you am I purposed to doe,  
and to play the good husbände with the  
companies stocke, that it may reache far,  
and yet are there many moe things to be  
prouided, as powder, some furniture of  
Armoz in store, Iron peeces, and of all  
munition belonging to the warres, yea  
and yet more, as all manner of things be-  
lōging to building and fortification, with  
the Carpenters, Masons, Smithes. &c.  
who will loke for wages. Item that be-  
long to the bandes, as Cookes, Bakers,  
Surgeons, &c, that will also loke for wa-  
ges. And bicause all these prouisiōs might  
be orderly done, and nothing in time of  
nēede be to seeke, I haue taken it in hande  
therfore to leuie of euery man, according  
to the rate of lande he looketh for, videlicet  
ten pounce of one fote man, and twentie  
pounce of a horse man, so to see all neces-  
saries abundantly prouided. If lesse wold  
suffise, I would take lesse, for I meane at  
the

the yeares ende, that the Treasorer shall  
yelde accompte, and what is not spent,  
shal serue the seconde yeare, and the lesse  
lenied of the companie towards the  
prouision of the sayde necessaries. After  
which time there is no manner dout but  
the Countrey will yeld to serue our turne  
sufficiently, withoute any more leuying,  
and as for them that wil deliuer cozne, or  
any other thing necessary to the rate of  
the saide summes, it shall be accepted in  
lien of money. And this is the charge and  
aduenture of a foote man, videlicet, tenne  
pounde for his victaile, sixe pounde thir-  
tene shillings and foure pence, the rest of  
his furniture for one whole yere, and for  
that money will I undertake to finde a  
footeman, arme him, giue him his luerie,  
paie him thzee pounde sixe shillings and  
eight pence wages, and victaile him one  
yeare, to serue in reuenge of him that ney-  
ther goeth him selfe, nor sendeth an other  
furnished.

Nowe lette vs gather and make one  
summe of al the collection of one yeare, &  
see whether it may be iudged sufficient or  
not, of seven hundred, graunte thzee hun-  
dred horse men, which pay twentie pound

a peece, that is five thousand pounde. And  
foure hundred fteemen after ten pound  
a peece, whiche amounteth to foure thou-  
sand pound, the whole x. thousand pound.  
Looke you nowe, euery man putting in a  
share, that is not muche, what a summe  
yseth it to: which I hope with good vsing  
wil not onely be sufficient to victuall the  
seauen hundred souldiours, but all other  
Artificers and Labourers, and to pay the  
their wages, with all other stoe of Amu-  
nition, shipping, and necessaryes for one  
whole yeer at the least. Two yeeres char-  
ges is the vttermoste can passe without  
gaine, wherfore let vs compare the char-  
ges and yeerely profite (to bee looked for)  
together, and see what euill bargaine this  
can be.

Two yeeres charges of a fteeman is,  
three and thirtie pound five shillings and  
eight pence, for as for rente there is none  
to be payed till the fourth yeere, the com-  
moditie to be looked for, is fortie quarters  
of graine at the least de claro per annum.  
But the horssemans gaine and charge is  
double, & this is the worst bargaine. For  
he that goeth in his owne person as yon-  
ger brothers and such like, do rather saue  
ff. j. than



than lose, for with lesse expēces if he haue  
no Horse in England, can he not liue for  
his dyet, than ten pound: if he bee a horse-  
man, his Horse and hee vnder twentie  
pound, yet liue he must whither he spend  
the time in *England* or *Ireland*, and this  
I am sure of, that whatsoeuer hee maye  
saue of his dyet in a yēer heere in *England*  
by lying in his friends house, he shal spēd  
in apparaile: for that Cunttrie of *Ireland*  
requireth rather lasting & warm clothes  
than gorgeous and deere garmentes. Be-  
sides this, in consideration of leading his  
life in *Ireland*, hee is to enioy a good and  
conmodious pēce of Land, yēlding three  
score quarters of graine yēerely towards  
his maintenaunce, beeing a footeman, or a  
hundred and twentie if he be a horsman,  
and so by proportion. Shall I tel you my  
conscience heerin? I can not see how fa-  
thers that haue many Sonnes, or landed  
men that haue many yonger brothers cā  
do better for their punēes, than to pzefer  
them, and set them forth in this Iorney  
with me, who seeke to persuaade nothing  
but that I wil go in person to erecute, not  
a whit the moze fearful, because I am the  
onely sonne of Sir Thomas Smith. And  
now

nowe that I haue resolved you of your  
doubte as I hope, and performed my pro-  
mise in the ende, I will leaue you for this  
time.

Thus muche Maister R.C. was our  
conference at that time, which so neere as  
I could remember I haue repeated word  
by word, but to diuers other obiections,  
his answers which I haue learned at su-  
dy meetings, wil I now declare.

Many say, that they shal go into a place  
where they shall want meate, housing, &  
all things necessarye, for that no Prince  
yet hath bene able to biquall his Army  
ther, sufficiently in their iornes, besides  
that the Souldiour is alwayes constray-  
ned, to march thozow the Bogges and ri-  
uers, and in the nighte to lodge vppon the  
Grasse without meat and fire. This in-  
deede is great miserie, but they that threa-  
ten this in his iorney, are altogether ig-  
norant of his proceedings, nor consider not  
the difference, that is betwene the De-  
puties iornes, (who seeketh still to ap-  
prehend the Rebelles bodies, following  
them thozow the Bogge, thozow the plaine &

wood, hoping with perseuerance and long  
iorneyes to wery them, and bzing them  
in) and his enterpryse, who desireth the  
Land onely, not any reuenge vpon the Ir-  
rish, and who purposeth not to spend him  
selfe with long iorneyes, but to procede  
slowely, inhabite, builde, and fortifie him  
selfe as he goeth, contenting himselfe to  
obtein his portion of Land wel defended  
in safetie, & not coueting otherwise with  
losse and discommoditie of his menne, to  
seeke to annoy the Irishe as afoze is sayd,  
proceeding on this sorte,

He dothe minde at his first landing, to  
fortifie him selfe vpon the sea shore, and  
the frontier of his countrey, and builde  
there his store house and houses of proui-  
sion, which he will carefully and speedely  
see broughte thither, to be readie before it  
be wanting, a place for Artificers to lie  
safely in, and in the meane time that it is  
building and raising, to lodge all his men  
in campe, vnder canuas tents and hales,  
wherein he hath promised to take order  
with his associates, that will peraduen-  
ture be one thre monethes worke. When  
after the store house and key of his coun-  
trei built, and left sufficiently garded, he  
wil



will remoue. b. vj. moze or lesse miles, as  
the countrey shall serue, and there erecte  
vppon the liste an other fortreffe, able to  
receiue and stowe a sufficiente crewe of  
souldiours, to be ready alwayes in defence  
of the frontier, incamping and lodging  
his men there as befoze, til that forte also  
be done and furnished. Thus will he pro-  
ceede in his iourney all the Sommer, till  
the entrie of his countrey be sufficiently  
fortified. Towards the winter season, di-  
uiding his soldiours into the said streng-  
thes, there to lie in garrison vpon the en-  
nimie, for the moze safetie of the countrie,  
as at the beginning I haue already tolde  
you.

What miserie (I pray you now) can  
this bring the soldiour in: what scant and  
scarcitie of victaille shall they be at any  
time constrained to, by reason it can not  
be brought to them: if otherwise it be wā-  
ting which I am sure shal not be, it is by  
his faulte and slacknesse, not by the discō-  
moditie of the cariage; or howe euill neede  
the souldiour be lodged. Whis his proce-  
dings are others than hathe bene hereto-  
foze vled, and other mennes errors haue  
taughte him to take this order, to marke  
and

and consider them well is the onely way  
to perfectnesse (sayth he) and nothing hath  
bene so well done, but if it were to doe a-  
gaine might be better done : for time is it  
that in the mosse aduised gouernementes  
discovereth faults, which while we patch  
and mende by little and little, the first or-  
der is altred, and become an other thing,  
the very vanitie of the world.

And as for the present necessitie & lack  
of many commodities of the Countrey  
which are in Englande euery where, if  
you marke that hath bene heeretofore said  
in describing it, you can not say but the  
only default thereof is the vnciuilitie of  
the inhabitants, and lacke of good orders.  
Which as soon as he shal haue amended,  
by bringing this his attempt to good ende,  
and that it may be replenished with build-  
ings, ciuill inhabitantes, and traffique  
with lawe, iustice, and good order, what  
shal let, that it be not also as pleasant and  
profitable, as any parte of England, espe-  
cially when it shall be furnished with a  
companie of Gentlemen, and others that  
wil liue frendly in felqwhip together, re-  
ioysing in the frute & commoditie of their  
former trauaile, which (throughe noble  
cour

courage,) for estimation sake, and the love of their owne countrey the first enterprised, deserving if I may speake it, that any resolved one of the same companie, to be crowned with garlandes of honoure and everlasting fame. But what doe I digresse? Is there any more doubts yet trow ye: yes, this.

There be some that like well inough of this taking the *Trade* in hand, because it is both defensible with a few men, and those freeholders that yet remaine therein, being of English race, have alwayes defended them selves from praying by the Irish, but more they say, hee shall never be able to compasse nor defende, to whom I wil repeate this short answer.

He that hath but a little Cuntrey can mainteine therewith but a few men, and is constrained gladly to accept suche conditions of peace as hee can get at the enemies hands, but he that hath a large countrey, may maintaine a greate number of men, and at pleasure commaund whether to make peace or warre with his enimie. As for master Smith he will procede and holde so muche onely as his forces will  
stretch



stretche vnto, for the olde Proverbe sake  
that sayeth: He that too much gripeth,  
fastneth on little.

Be of good courage therefore, & resolute  
your selfe to be a partaker with him in  
person. The enterprize is commendable,  
and not only to the encrease of his nation  
and hono<sup>r</sup> of his countrey, but very profit-  
table to them that are doers therein, if it  
be brought to good passe, which is assured,  
if reason may serue, or the like at any  
time (as befoze hath often bene seene) hath  
taken effecte, and the aduenture is small,  
not to the tenth parte of the gaine. He  
is provided alreadie I know, of singulare  
good Captaines, and the promise of an  
hundred Gentlemen alredy at the leaste,  
hauing not yet opened the matter but to  
his friends. As for him selfe you shal finde  
him vigilant and carefull, coueting more  
the well doing heereof, and the safetie of  
his companie, than the glory of victorie in  
any rash attempt, more desiring to please  
and profit euery man, than loking for ce-  
rimonious curtesie and reuerence. To  
conclude, I knowe him to be suche as dis-  
daineeth no man, or that seeketh to feede  
the world with fine language, faire spea-  
ches

ches and promise, but a man that is open,  
plaine, more affable than he seemeth, such  
a one in faith, towarde whom your loue  
and liking wil increase stil, with acquaint  
tance and familiaritie, to be then moſte,  
when you ſhall knowe him beſt. I ſpeake  
this by experience and long proſe that I  
haue had of him.

Grant it (wil you ſay) that hee for his  
part be ſuche an one, but all thoſe whom  
he ſhall haue aſſembled out of euery part  
of this Realme, ſhall not bee of ſo good a  
nature, as peradventure hee is of, ſome  
be diſdainful, proud, and insolent, ſome  
conetous, and other of quarellous diſpoſi  
tion, a few of theſe are inough to diſturbe  
the whole companie. Quarels beginne of  
ſmall trifles, and by partes taking, come  
in the ende to greate matters. Beſides in  
the partition, one wil be angry, becauſe he  
was not preferred to that commodious  
ſeat or this good dwelling, and becauſe hee  
hath not ſo muche Land as an other, but  
of this hope I alſo ſo ſatiſſie you. For ma  
ſter Smith mindeth firſt to giue unto eu  
ry man ſo much at the leaſt as he promi  
ſeth by þe order he purpoſeth to giue out,  
and for which the ſouldiour was will  
ling

G. j.



ling to adventure his parte, then can hee  
not finde faulte with the quantitie. For  
withstanding to him that descrieth well  
in this iorney, he will I am sure be more  
liberall, for I knowe hee giueth willingly.  
The place where their Lande shall lie  
must fall to the by lot, as it shall be their  
chaunce firste or last to be serued, from a  
place appointed to begiune at befoze the  
lottes so drawne, so can he not mislike of  
his chaunce, nor be angry for the place  
which fell not to him by any mannes ap-  
pointing. And to take away al occasion of  
Quarels, Mutineries, or other disorder,  
that might otherwise ensue, he hath pro-  
mised to cause one booke of orders or Dis-  
cipline to be drawen, by the aduise of the  
best Capitaines, and shall be reade vnto  
the whole companie. Whiche after it is  
allowed & agreed to by them, shalbe kept  
safely as the Statutes of this iorney, and  
according to the letter of that Booke, shall  
all misdemeanours of the Campe be pu-  
nished. For euery person abyding in the  
same shalbe solemnly swozne, to obserue  
euery Article and ordinance conteyned  
therin, and to his power assist and ayd to  
see them duely punished, that shall offend  
contrary



contrarye to the Tenor of the foresayde  
Booke.

Adventure therfore boldly with him,  
as for your portion of Lande, I knowe  
that his father and he are bounde to her  
Maiestie by a Couenant, in her highnes  
graunt expessed, in no lesse bonde than  
in the forfeiture of the whole, that they  
shall distrybute to all ayders heerein ac-  
cording to the rate before mentioned.

Besides I knowe he is libcrall & will  
deale franckly with his frende, or any o-  
ther whom he shall haue a good lyking to.

And the Liquet or Bill signed, eyther  
with his fathers hand or his, or with the  
hands of any Treasurer appoynted bys  
Deputie therein, testifying the quantitie  
of the aduēture, shalbe sufficiēt to charge  
them in this behalfe. Your assurāce shal-  
be made by deede, signed, scaled, and deli-  
uered so sone as possibly it can be dispat-  
ched, after the sayd Land shalbe assigned  
by lot and layde out. And if it so chaunce  
that any die in this voyage, before the  
partition be made, his part shal notwith-  
standing bee reserved and periormed to  
his next heire or any of his kinned (that  
shall haue presently worde sent to him

G.ij.

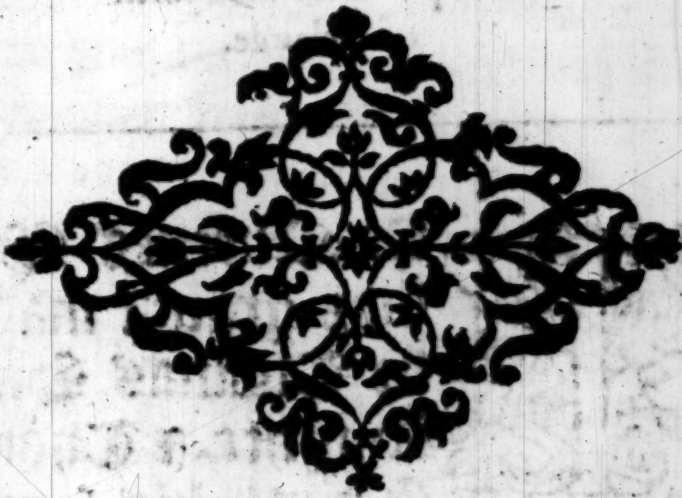
thereof

thereof) if within thre monthes after the  
saide worde giuen, they either personall  
ly repaire or sende their deputies thither  
to receiue the same. To the ende no  
mannes aduventure and hope so willing  
ly taken in hand through his owne mis  
chaunce shuld be lost from his posteritie,  
nor vntimely deathe be pzeiudiciall to  
his deserued inheritance.

W<sup>h</sup>er wil I end, hoping that I haue sul  
ly satisfied you of all doubtcs, that might  
haue dissuaded you heerin. And this is the  
effect of all, that I haue with thus many  
Argumentes gone about to persuaue you,  
that you shuld employ two or thre yeres  
of your youth, in that most honozable ser  
uice that can bee in our times done for  
England, therfore to receiue thanks, es  
timation, and a profitable inheritace, be  
sides the contentation of minde in your  
possibilitie, to be the patron & first foun  
der of a familie in that cuntrie, which in  
time to come w<sup>h</sup> Gods fauor, may spring  
vp to great authoritie. Fare you wel.

With the wytyng hereof he hath sent  
me worde as to a freende, partaker of his  
ioy, that his booke is by the Queenes Ma  
iestie

testie fauourably signed, and already bro-  
der the great Seale. And that hee myn-  
deth to procede to the gathering of men,  
leuying of money, and making his proui-  
sion necessarie for this iorney with all  
speede. And therewithall hath sente me a  
Coppie of the order, or rather offer, to be  
giuen for the for the dispatching hereof,  
whiche is this that I send you, here with  
nothing differing I warrante you, from  
that I hadde wrote to you before in this  
discourse.







The offer and order  
giuen forth by Sir  
*Thomas Smyth Knighte,*  
and *Thomas Smyth* his sonne, vnto  
*suche as be willing to accompanie*  
the sayd *Thomas Smyth* the sonne,  
in his voyage for the inhabiting  
some partes of the North  
of Irelande.

---

**T**he Queenes Maie-  
ties graunt made to  
Sir *Thomas Smith*  
Knighte. & *Thomas*  
*Smyth* his sonne in  
Ireland, is all that is hir Maie-  
ties by enheritace, or other right  
in the country called the ARDES,  
and part of other countreys adia-  
cent

cent in the Erledom of VLSTER  
so that they cā possesse and reple-  
nisse them with Englishe men.  
The which thing that it mighte  
the moze surely be done, the saide  
sir Thomas & Thomas his sonne  
haue bounden themselves to hir  
highnesse to distribute all the said  
land within the saide Countreys,  
which they shalbe able to obtaine  
and possesse, to suche as shall take  
paines to helpe thē to possesse the  
same, to haue and holde to them  
and to their heires for ever.

That is to say, to eche mā who  
wil serue as a soldier on foote, one  
Plot of land containing a hundred  
and twentie acres Irish of eara-  
ble lande, for which the saide sir  
Thomas and Thomas, must pay  
to the Quenes maiesty two pence  
Irish for an Irish acre, after four  
and twentie foote to the pole. In  
consi-

consideration of which rent bi thē  
to be payde vnto her Maiestie, the  
Souldier shall paye for the saide  
plovlande vnto Syr Thomas  
Smyth and Thomas, and their  
heires, one penie sterling for eue-  
ry Englishe acre of the said plov-  
land, after the measure of sixtene  
foote and an halfe to the pole, and  
no more. The first paiement to be-  
gin foure yeres hence, videlicet, 1576.

To eche man who will serue on  
horsebacke two plovlands, videlicet  
two hundreth and fortie acres  
Irishe, which is at the leaste fife  
hūdreth acres and more Englich,  
paying for every acre Englich as  
the footeman dothe.

And the earable lande being de-  
vided, eche foote man and horse-  
man shall haue also allotted vnto  
him pasture, medow, and suche  
like



like necessary, as the Cuntry will  
serue, as reasonably as they haue  
arable grounde, so that they may  
therwith be contented.

The charges that is required  
of a footeman at his firste setting  
forth, if he be furnished of suffici-  
ent Armour, for a Pike, Halberd  
or Calliuer, with a conuenient Li-  
uery Cloke of red colour, or Car-  
nation with black facing, is tenne  
poundes for his bitayling for one  
whole yeere after his arriual and  
his transportation: after whiche  
yeere, there is hope to finde proui-  
syō inough in the Cuntry, which  
they shall obtaine with good gui-  
dance.

The charges of a Horseman wel  
horsed & armed for a light horse-  
man wyth a Staffe and a case of  
Dagges, is twentie poundes for

H. i.

bit

bittayle of him and his Horse for  
one whole yeere, and for his tra-  
portation. His liuery had neede  
be of the colour aforesayd, and of  
the fashyon of the ryding Dutche  
Clokes now vsed.

And to auoyde the Plire & suche  
dangerous diseases as doth ma-  
ny times chaunce to Souldiours  
by reason of lying vpon the grass  
and vncouered, and lyke wyse to  
Horses for lacke of Hayes. If any  
Souldiour footman wil giue be-  
fore hand ten Shillings, and the  
Horseman twentye Shyllings,  
they shalbe lodged vnder Canys,  
and vppon Beddes, vntill houses  
may be prouided.

And if any will beare the char-  
ges of a Souldiour, that cannot  
go himselfe, nor sende another in  
his roune, he shall haue his part  
of

of Land allotted to him as well as  
though he went himself: but then  
for a footman he must pay in read-  
dy money. xvi. pound. xiiij. s. iij. d.  
This is one parte. And if any will  
haue two parts or more, then ac-  
cording to this rate to paye the  
money. The Coronell to finde the  
sayd footman or men in al points  
for the first yere according as the  
money is receiued.

And to the intente that no man  
willing to aduenture in this most  
honorable and profitable voyage  
may doubt hereof, if it please him  
to resort into Pauls churchyard  
to the signe of the Sun, there he  
shall see bothe the Letters Pa-  
tents and the Indentures of Co-  
uenantes betwixt the Queenes  
Maiestie and the sayd Sir Tho-  
mas Smith & Thomas Smith,  
and pay suche money as he is dis-



posed to aduventure, and receyue  
hys assuraunce from Thomas  
Smith the Sonne, who taketh  
the aduventure and voyage vppon  
him to go in person, or if the sayde  
Thomas bee not there, one of the  
receyuers of this voyage remay-  
ning there, shall do herein as ap-  
perteyneth, whom he hath made  
his Deputie in this behalfe.

Note that all suche kindes of  
prouision as bee necessary in this  
iourney, the Treasourer may re-  
ceiue in lieu of money, accordyng  
as he shal haue neede of such pro-  
uision, be already furnished there-  
wyth, and accordyng to the place  
where the sayd prouision shal lie,  
for the commodious transportati-  
on therof.

¶ God saue the Queene.

**VVe request all our partakers to make  
so speedie payment of their aduentures,  
as possible they may, that nothing be wā-  
ting at the tyme of our foorth setting,  
whiche they shall learne of the Tresurer,  
or Receyuer, where they pay the money,  
with the place & day of our general mee-  
ting and imbarcking.**

---

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*son, dwelling in Paules Chure*  
*yard at the signe of the*  
*Sunne.*

